

Federal Management Regulation

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(CAS); see §102-33.45) as safely, efficiently, and effectively as possible consistent with the nature of your agency's aviation missions;

(b) Document and report the—

(1) Types and numbers of your Federal aircraft;

(2) Costs of acquiring and operating Government aircraft;

(3) Amount of time that your agency uses Government aircraft; and

(4) Accidents and incidents involving Government aircraft;

(c) Ensure that your Government aircraft are used only to accomplish your agency's official Government business;

(d) Ensure that all passengers traveling on your agency's Government aircraft are authorized to travel on such aircraft (see OMB Circular A-126);

(e) Appoint (by letter to the Associate Administrator, Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA) a Senior Aviation Management Official (SAMO), who will be your agency's primary member of the Interagency Committee for Aviation Policy (ICAP) (this paragraph (e) applies to all executive agencies that use aircraft, including the Department of Defense (DOD), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB);

(f) Designate an official (by letter to the Associate Administrator, Office of Governmentwide Policy, GSA) to certify the accuracy and completeness of information reported by your agency through the Federal Aviation Interactive Reporting System (FAIRS) (this official may be the SAMO or may be another individual who has the appropriate authority). (Armed Forces agencies, which include DOD and the U.S. Coast Guard, are not required to report information to FAIRS.);

(g) Appoint representatives of the agency as members of ICAP subcommittees and working groups; and

(h) Ensure that your agency's internal policies and procedures are consistent with the requirements of OMB Circulars A-126 and A-76 and this part.

§ 102-33.30 What are the duties of an agency's Senior Aviation Management Official (SAMO)?

The SAMO's duties are to—

(a) Represent the agency's views to the ICAP and vote on behalf of the agency as needed; contribute technical and operational policy expertise to ICAP deliberations and activities; and serve as the designated approving official for FAIRS when the agency elects to have one person serve as both the SAMO and the designated official for FAIRS (DOD will not have a designated official for FAIRS); and

(b) Appoint representatives of the agency as members of ICAP subcommittees and working groups.

§ 102-33.35 How can we get help in carrying out our responsibilities?

To get help in carrying out your responsibilities under this part, you may—

(a) Call or write to GSA's Aircraft Management Policy Division (MTA) (see §102-33.20); or

(b) Find more information on the Internet from the following Web sites:

(1) <http://www.gsa.gov/aircraftpolicy> (GSA Aircraft Management Policy Division).

(2) <http://www.gsa.gov/travelpolicy> (GSA Travel Management Policy Division).

§ 102-33.40 What are GSA's responsibilities for Federal aviation management?

Under OMB Circular A-126, "Improving the Management and Use of Government Aircraft," revised May 22, 1992 (available from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>), GSA's chief responsibilities for Federal aviation management are to maintain—

(a) A single office (i.e., MTA) for developing policy for improving the management of Federal aviation, including acquisition, operation, safety, and disposal of Government aircraft, and publishing that policy;

(b) An interagency committee (i.e., the ICAP), whose members represent the executive agencies that use Government aircraft to conduct their official business (including FAA and NTSB specifically) and advise GSA on developing policy for managing Government aircraft; and

(c) A management information system to collect, analyze, and report information on the inventory, cost,

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usage, and safety of Government aircraft.

NOTE TO § 102-33.40: See OMB Circular A-126 for a complete listing of GSA's responsibilities related to Federal aviation.

Subpart B—Acquiring Government Aircraft and Aircraft Parts

OVERVIEW

§ 102-33.45 What is a Government aircraft?

A Government aircraft is one that is operated for the exclusive use of an executive agency and is a—

(a) Federal aircraft, which an executive agency owns, bails, loans, or borrows; or

(b) Commercial aircraft hired as commercial aviation services (CAS), which an executive agency—

(1) Leases or lease-purchases with the intent to take title;

(2) Charters or rents; or

(3) Hires as part of a full service contract or an inter-service support agreement (ISSA).

§ 102-33.50 Under what circumstances may we acquire Government aircraft?

Your agency may acquire Government aircraft when you meet the requirements for operating an in-house aviation program contained in OMB Circular A-76, "Performance of Commercial Activities," August 4, 1983 (available from <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb>), and when—

(a) For Federal aircraft—

(1) Aircraft are the optimum means of supporting your agency's official business;

(2) You do not have aircraft that can support your agency's official business safely (i.e., in compliance with applicable safety standards and regulations) and cost-effectively;

(3) No commercial or other Governmental source is available to provide aviation services safely (i.e., in compliance with applicable safety standards and regulations) and cost-effectively; and

(4) Congress has specifically authorized your agency to purchase, lease, or transfer aircraft and to maintain and

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operate those aircraft (see 31 U.S.C. 1343).

(b) For commercial aviation services (CAS)—

(1) Aircraft are the optimum means of supporting your agency's official business; and

(2) Using commercial aircraft and services is safe (i.e., conforms to applicable laws, safety standards, and regulations) and is more cost effective than using Federal aircraft, aircraft from any other Governmental source, or scheduled air carriers.

§ 102-33.55 Are there restrictions on acquiring Government aircraft?

Yes, you may not acquire—

(a) More aircraft than you need to carry out your official business;

(b) Aircraft of greater size or capacity than you need to perform your Governmental functions cost-effectively; or

(c) Federal aircraft that Congress has not authorized your agency to acquire or Federal aircraft or commercial aircraft and services for which you have not followed the requirements in OMB Circular A-76.

§ 102-33.60 What methods may we use to acquire Government aircraft?

Following the requirements of §§ 102-33.50 and 102-33.55, you (or an internal bureau or sub-agency within your agency) may acquire Government aircraft by means including, but not limited to—

(a) Purchase;

(b) Borrowing from a non-federal source;

(c) Bailment from another executive agency;

(d) Exchange/sale (but only with approval from GSA; see § 102-33.275);

(e) Reimbursable transfer from another executive agency (see §§ 102-36.75 through 102-36.85 of this subchapter B);

(f) Transfer from another executive agency as approved by GSA;

(g) Reassignment from one internal bureau or subagency to another within your agency;

(h) Forfeiture (you must have specific authority to seize aircraft);

(i) Insurance replacement (i.e., receiving a replacement aircraft);

(j) Lease or lease-purchase;